

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 11

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Rua do Marquês d'Avintes  
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Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo  
branch) 1:45 a.m., São Paulo (for S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p.m.,  
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8:30 a.m.,  
Porto Novo 12:15 p.m., arriving at Barra 4:13 and Rio 7:13  
p.m. Connects with Valença line at Desemboque Rio  
das Flores line at Commercio, União Miniera line at Ser-  
rania Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;  
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recense e Arenas line at  
Sumbay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a.m.; arriving  
at Barra 10:26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) 5:58 p.m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48  
a.m., Rio Novo 5:50 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p.m.,  
Rio 5:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa  
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 6:10 a.m., 5:12 and 4:10 p.m.;  
arrive from Belém 7:15 a.m., from Barra 8:45 a.m., from  
Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a.m.) at 3:58 p.m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,  
7:40, 8:40 and 10:30 a.m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,  
8:30 and 10:00 p.m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10  
p.m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains  
leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40,  
8:40, 10 and 11:35 a.m., and 5:10, 5:50, 4:30, 3:50, 7, 8:30 and  
9:40 p.m.  
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Santa Amel)  
7:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05; Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Macaco 5:45 p.m.  
Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:20 a.m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p.m. A ferry  
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79 RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO 79

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1882.

DURING the last three months of the present year it is proposed to hold a Brazilian exhibition in Berlin under the auspices of the Sociedade Central de Geographia Commercial, an association whose object is to encourage commercial relations between Germany and Brazil and to turn the stream of German emigration to the southern provinces of the latter. The declared object of the proposed exhibition is to make German consumers better acquainted with Brazilian products, and also to enable German producers and manufacturers to obtain a better knowledge of this country as a better guide in their export enterprises. In general terms, the announced purpose is one of mutual benefit, whatever political motives may be concealed behind it. In a commercial sense the enterprise is a good one, and should it be carried out in good faith and by responsible parties, the results can not be otherwise than beneficial. With regard to the control of the enterprise, it is proposed to organize it under the management and at the risk of the Berlin society, who will receive exhibits at Hamburg without further expense to the exhibitor. All exhibits should be in Berlin not later than September 1st, and should be accompanied by exact descriptions, names, places of production, and indications of the quantities sent. For commercial uses the exhibits should also be accompanied by the names of firms dealing in the articles exhibited. At the close of the exhibition all exhibits not donated to the Berlin society will be sold for account of the exhibitors, the expenses being deducted from the proceeds. The premiums will be conferred for quality and relative cheapness, a combination of the two requisites entitling the exhibitor to a first premium. The date specified for the opening is October 1st, the exhibition to remain open to the end of December.

It is pleasing to note that our section at the Buenos Aires exhibition was appropriately opened on the first day of April. In the first place the exhibition was brilliantly opened and the whole city was filled with rejoicings; now our section, with all its wealth of national loveliness, of wax work, of *formida*, and artificial wine, has been fittingly and festively inaugurated, and an empire smiles with serene satisfaction; next will come the formal openings of individual exhibits, graced by fair ladies and famous men, enlivened by poems and orations, and made ever memorable by unbounded *copas de agua*, at which the whole continent will toss its cap in the air and dance a pirouette. It is one gay round of festivity, as happily it should be. In former times, and in rural districts even to-day, a fair is made a time of festivity—a revel of ginger-bread and

lemonade—a strife of homely handicraft and thrift. The oft-exhibited sampler and patchwork quilt, the marvelous wax imitations of fruit and flowers, the tempting jars of pickles and preserves, the over-grown calves and over-fed hogs, the brass band and the bucolic oration—all these were the eloquent symbols of peaceful industry and homely contentment. There was no end to the music and eloquence, no bounds to the eating and drinking, no proofs that each exhibitor was not entitled to a first prize on every article exhibited. And then when the carnival time was over, the good folk quietly went home to store the preserves and coach the pumpkins for the next year's strife. In these modern times, however, the commercial idea has taken possession of these happy primitive fairs; business has usurped the place of recreation, and magnificence that of homely display. The soul-inspiring "Hail Britannia" and "Yankee Doodle" have given way to the little known and less understood national anthems, and the good old-fashioned talk on breeds of cattle, seed wheat and fertilizers, to the eloquent fancies of soft-handed poets and "dilettos" on the dignity of labor and the scientific development of agriculture. Out of the delicious confusion and simplicity of these old-time merry-makings has grown the stately formality and studied magnificence of these modern expositions, but they have brought no happiness to the people, and no avoidpoids to their favorite stock. They long again for the good old days of samplers and wax-work, of prize pumpkins and fanning mills, of ginger-bread and cider, of—we were going to say of ballad tunes and country-side orations, but we won't—and it is just these things that the Argentines and our section are seeking to bring back. Our special reports from the seat of war bring us never-ending pleasure, both in what has been accomplished, and in what is yet to come.

The question of civil marriage, with which the national legislature has been dallying for so long a time, seems to be now entering upon a new phase, and one which promises to afford a partial remedy for the evils growing out of the intolerance of the state church. On the 24th ult the marriage of Sr. Raymundo Teixeira Mendes, a well-known positivist, was celebrated in this city by Rev. J. J. Ransom, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sr. Mendes had first applied to the authorities of the state church for the customary license, which was so far granted that the fees were accepted and the bans published. The bishop then refused to sanction the ceremony because the applicant declared himself a non-eatholic. He then applied to the Presbyterian mission, where he was again refused because of his belief in positivism. He next applied to Mr. Ransom, who consented to perform the ceremony providing he placed himself under the ecclesiastical protection of the Methodist Episcopal church. This condition was readily accepted, and the marriage was celebrated without further delay. The position assumed by Mr. Ransom in this matter is one which must commend itself to all right-thinking men. The Roman Catholic authorities refused to celebrate the marriage of a gentleman who stands high in this community, simply because he is a non-eatholic; and the Presbyterian pastor—who proves himself fully as intolerant as those whom he comes to convert—also refused to celebrate the rite because the applicant is a positivist. Both denominations seek to make the rite of marriage purely a religious ceremony, and to use it for their own peculiar purposes. By their action both denominations would exclude non-believers from a right which the world now concedes to all men regardless of their religious faith, and in denying their sanction they

simply prove their unsuitness for the positions which they occupy. In strong contrast to the action of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, Mr. Ransom looked upon marriage as a right which belongs to all men, and upon which it is his duty to bestow the benedictions of his church and faith irrespective of the private belief of the applicants. He had seen how much immorality has sprung from the difficulties and obstacles thrown in the way of marriage in this country, and very justly he drew the conclusion that the removal of these impediments would tend to decrease the evil. He concluded, also, that it was as much his duty, as a clergyman, to fight against immorality as to advocate church dogmas, and so he acted. The condition imposed was simply a measure for the protection both of himself, and the parties contracting marriage. This position taken by Mr. Ransom is so just and simple, that its absence thus far seems almost incredible. We are informed that on Mr. Ransom's return from the United States, in June, he proposes to announce that he will marry *gratuitously* all poor people who will apply to him, on the terms imposed upon Sr. Mendes. This step is one which we shall support most heartily, as it will afford relief from a tyranny exercised by the Roman Catholic authorities which is utterly unbearable. And we shall furthermore bespeak for this movement the support and encouragement of all just men who recognize the injustice of present requirements and the thousand evils growing out of them.

A RECENT number of the *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, gives an excellent illustration of the manner in which many provincial assemblies are operated. The Rio Grande assembly was called to meet on the 27th of February. On that day only two provincial deputies appeared. The *Reforma* gives each meeting thereafter in bold-face type, with date and the number of deputies present. According to this showing no other deputy appeared until the ninth meeting, on the 7th March, when two others put in an appearance. On the 11th March, at the thirteenth meeting, one more deputy came to the front, on the 16th another, on the 21st another, on the 22nd another, on the 23rd another, on the 25th three, on the 26th three, and on the 28th four—a quorum. From this it will be seen that for a period of one month, embracing 29 ineffectual sessions, the provincial assembly of Rio Grande do Sul was unable to secure a quorum. Aside from the discredit which such an occurrence must throw upon the province, there is a suggestion, or several suggestions, in the incident which should not be lost. In the first place, the lack of interest in these local legislatures is an evident proof that they have not the importance which should belong to them. Were they invested with more legislative power and made more independent of the imperial government, a greater importance would necessarily attach to their reunions. To give them this importance—which is an essential factor in all intelligent representative government—they should have full control of all local matters, subject only to such restrictions as are necessary for the welfare and authority of the general government. If once the necessities and progress of communities are made dependent upon their own provincial legislatures, these bodies will at once assume an importance which they have not hitherto possessed, and the people will soon find it to their interest to send trustworthy representatives to them. And in the second place, we are inclined to think that this Rio Grande incident shows that there is a great deal too much legislation.

Frequent sessions with little to do, are not at all conducive to prompt attendance. Were there only biennial sessions, and were legislation confined to matters of importance, there would then be sufficient interest in their reunions to secure a quorum on any fixed day. The practice now in vogue, in the imperial as well as the provincial assemblies, is to give too much attention to matters which might best be left to the executive departments. It can not be consistent with the dignity and importance of such a body to spend two-thirds of its time granting leaves of absence and matriculating or graduating students outside of the established regulations. All such matters should be left to subordinate executive departments, governed by general laws. If once the legislatures will get rid of all this multiplicity of private legislation, and will address themselves exclusively to questions of general interest, they will find their burden of work wonderfully reduced, and the importance of their sessions immeasurably increased. Biennial sessions will then be found quite sufficient for all ordinary requirements, and there will result an interest in their deliberations which will insure a quorum without the delay which has so discredited the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

THE "Centro da Lavoura e Commercio" of this city has called meetings for to-day and the 17th for the discussion of the various questions relating to the development of agriculture and commerce. According to the *Chuzco* the subjects to be considered will be, 1, reduction of export duties; 2, commercial treaties in the interests of agriculture; 3, revision of the mortgage laws to facilitate liquidation and augment real estate credit; 4, practical means for promoting immigration; 5, the pledging of agricultural products and valuables; 6, agricultural premiums and the introduction of products; 7, modification of railway tariffs. While nearly every one of these topics is of the greatest importance, and the discussion of all of them must necessarily produce good results, we fear that the "Centro" is undertaking too much for two meetings. The first question alone will require more discussion than can be crowded into these two days to convince the government of the error of burdening exports with customs taxes. This one error is a serious hindrance to the development of Brazilian agriculture, and must continue to be until it is discontinued. It may not be possible to reform the whole system all at once; but it may be possible to do away with it little by little. This is a point which the "Centro" will do well to discuss. If it is thought best to attack the evil in detail, then we would suggest to the association the advisability of beginning on the cotton tax. This industry has been almost entirely destroyed through inability to compete with foreign competitors, and yet a very large area in Brazil is capable of producing an excellent quality of the staple. The removal of the export duty will scarcely affect the revenues of the treasury because of the limited exportation, and yet it would be of practical and immediate value to the planter because it will increase his profits by the percentage of the tax. We learn that in several localities in the northern provinces the crop this year is both abundant and excellent. If the government really desires to encourage the production of the staple it can do no better than to take off the tax at once in order to augment the planter's profits. Good profits on one cotton crop will do more toward its extended cultivation than all the premiums that can be devised. And then, when the "Centro" has finished this question of export duties, let it take up those of emigration and rail-

way tariffs; the others can wait. There is need, of course, of many vital reforms in the mortgage laws, but these should be undertaken in the interests of creditors, rather than for securing greater borrowing facilities. Just now there is a very dangerous craze over this question of agricultural credits. With the enormous burden of indebtedness now weighing upon the agricultural estates of this country, it is nothing less than madness to legislate further facilities into the planters' hands for increasing his indebtedness. What Brazil needs is more manual labor—not more debts. In the matter of immigration, there is food enough for a great many discussions. It is a question which involves, directly or indirectly, a reform in almost every class of laws in the country. It involves putting the emigrant to Brazil on a par with those going to the United States, to Canada, and to Australia, in the matter of religion, of education, of citizenship, of acquiring, holding and devising property, of association, and of the many other things which tend to an emigrant's social and material well-being. It's too broad a question for an hour's talk; the "Centro" should begin it, and then follow it to the end—if it takes all summer. And so too with the question of railway tariffs—which might also include that of state administration. As a rule, the tariffs in this country are much too high, and they can well be reduced in the interests of all parties concerned.

According to late cable news from Montevideo the trouble between the Italian and Uruguayan governments has been brought to a peaceful conclusion through the partial submission of the latter to the terms imposed. The negotiations on the part of Italy were conducted by Baron Cova, the Italian minister at Buenos Aires, who first examined into the cases of cruelty against the two prisoners, Volpi and Patrone, and then demanded reparation within a fixed time. The Uruguayan government finally acceded to this ultimatum by the payment of an indemnification of 10,000 pesos, the dismissal and punishment of the offending officials—one of them the minister of war who supervised the tortures in person—and the salute of the Italian flag. In the interests of peace this may be considered a happy conclusion to the difficulty, but in the strict interests of justice it is very far from being satisfactory. In the first place the indemnity is inadequate for two men who have been injured for life by inhuman tortures, and in the second place the Uruguayan government owes something more than all this to the civilized world whose toleration has been grievously imposed upon by years of crime and misgovernment. The Italian government was not the only one with cause for complaint; both Brazil and Spain have questions now pending—the first for the violent enrollment of Brazilian citizens in the Uruguayan army and many acts of barbarous treatment toward them, the latter for the presumed murder of a Spanish subject who was first imprisoned and tortured, and then disappeared when an investigation was instituted by the Spanish legation. Further than these, there is a long record of persecution and confiscation against this lawless government. Although possessing an unsurpassed climate and lands of boundless fertility, this country has become nothing less than a den of desperadoes, among whom the authorities are but the leading spirits. These outlaws have long ruled the country through fear and violence; they have outraged every form and pretense of good government; they have plundered the possessions of foreigners who have settled among them; and they have murdered all who dared oppose them. And this wretched semblance of a government pretends to be a republic! Strangers to every sentiment

of mercy, ignorant even of the forms of justice, and controlled only by feelings of revenge and selfish ambition, the ruling classes, or politicians, of this country are but poorly equipped for any form of representative government. Liberty with them means license—license to outrage, steal and kill! If these charges are doubted, let the record of this unhappy country be examined! Now that a good opportunity for a combined foreign intervention has come, it seems a pity that it should be permitted to pass. These two poor Italians were tortured in the most cruel and inhuman manner, and that too in the presence of Vilaza, the minister of war, then acting as minister of interior. They were beaten, gagged, wrenched by the musket torture known as "*cepo colombiano*," macked, suspended by the arms and prodded with knives. The soles of their feet were roasted, their mouths were stuffed with earth, knives were passed across their throats, and they were fed upon bread and salt fish and then denied water for two days a half. In God's name, what kind of men can these be? Will the civilized world further permit such atrocities? Will anyone believe that such acts can be indemnified by money? It is full time that steps were taken to crush this accursed mockery of a government. The least that civilized nations can do is to outlaw these wretches who have so long disgraced humanity, and to put the Uruguayan government into the hands of men who are capable of administering it with justice and with a decent regard for the rights of life and property.

With reference to the proceedings of the General Assembly there is as yet nothing of interest for foreign readers. The Chamber has nearly finished its revision of the elections, a deputy being admitted the other day who had an actual minority of votes. The sessions of both houses are almost wholly taken up with political discussions and with private legislation, all subjects of general importance awaiting the pleasure of the ministry. The personal encounter between the president of the Council and the president of the Senate, which occurred previous to our last issue, has as yet resulted in nothing. The Barão de Cotegipe offered his resignation to the Senate, which was unanimously refused—and there the matter stands. It is incomprehensible that the prime minister can submit to so decided a snubbing from the upper house, but he not only submits placidly, but with the air of a man who is determined to hold his position at all cost. And in the meantime there are many questions awaiting the attention of parliament, whose settlement is of urgent importance. Among these is the old immigration question which assuredly should be delayed no longer. It is not a matter which can be settled in a day, nor a week; it will require the earnest, candid consideration of parliament for many weeks, for the simple reason that the welfare of immigrants requires reforms in almost every department of legislation. We are convinced that Brazil can secure a large and steady immigration providing the right inducements are held out, but never under present laws. The immigrant must come as a prospective citizen and property-holder, and he must be assured of every right which his fellow emigrants enjoy elsewhere. He must be assured beyond all possibility of doubt that there will be no restrictions upon his religious faith, and that no artificial barriers will be placed before him socially and politically. He must be made to feel that the country needs his political and social co-operation just as much as it needs his labor. This question is one which can not safely be deferred much longer, and the General Assembly will do well to inaugurate the needed reforms at once.

## THE NEW CATALOGUE.

Owing to the steady growth of the British Subscription Library of this city and the inadequacy of the old list of books to meet the most ordinary requirements of readers, the necessity was long since felt for a new and complete catalogue. This was felt to be not only a necessity for the convenience of readers, but that it was urgently demanded for the credit of the library itself. To meet this demand, and actuated by none but the most generous and disinterested motives, a committee was organized some time since for the classification of the books, and for the publication of a suitable catalogue. These gentlemen—and we desire to say that not one of their names is known to us—undertook this work gratuitously, and in such hours as could be spared from their various occupations. The sacrifice could not have been small, and as the work of cataloguing and publishing is one of great labor and painstaking, their voluntary assumption of the task merits general and hearty praise. We find, in view of these facts, that the duty of criticising this work is very far from being a pleasant one—the more so as we have no praise to bestow except upon the general motives which led these gentlemen to undertake the task.

As we have said, the work of cataloguing a library is one requiring great labor and painstaking. It is a special work in itself, and therefore it requires a trained taste, some experience with this kind of work, and some familiarity with books. Of all species of literary work, library catalogues demand the most exact editing and the most thorough revision. From this it follows that we naturally expect to find fewer errors both in matter, form, and execution, than in any other book. In all these requirements, the new catalogue seems to be strangely deficient. When we say of the catalogue that its paper and press-work are good, we have said all that can be said. Its arrangement, the editing, the proof-reading, are all equally and abominably bad. The simple facts that the committee gave their time and services gratuitously and in the brief intervals of other occupations, can not excuse such work. This catalogue is not an inventory of goods which can be filed away with one's private papers; it is a public document, open to the inspection of all comers, and designed to last for many years. As published, it simply makes the committee and this whole community ridiculous. If permitted to stand, it will be a continual discredit to the library and its patrons. Those who subscribed for the work have a right to expect something well done; and we have no doubt but that they would gladly have paid double their subscriptions, if necessary, in order to have it done by an expert.

To illustrate some of the hundreds of errors and blunders of this catalogue, and to show that we are not criticising without reason, we note the following. In the first place, the catalogue is simply an alphabetical list of titles, grouped under nine classes (*sic*): novels, travels and voyages, history, biographical, classics, theological, reference, miscellaneous, plays and poems. There is no separate list of authors whatever, and one is therefore obliged to know the title before he can find the number of the book in the list. Then as the arrangement of titles is without system, as is also the classification, it is possible that one may be obliged to read over a good part of the catalogue to find the book desired. The following are samples:

Bret Harte, Works of  
Chronicles of Wollers [*sic*] Roost  
History of Lady Julia Mandeville  
England, History of.  
Tales and Sketches of New England Life  
Irish Peasantry, Tales of

From these it will be seen that there is no certainty, even when one does know the title, and his confusion will be complete when he finds the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," "The History of a Crime" and "Oliver Cromwell" under the head of "novels;" the "War Correspondence of the *Daily News* 1877-78" under that of "biographical;" "Studies in Animal Life," "Lectures on Astronomy," "On the Descent of Man," "Court Fools," "On Fortification," "Physical Geography of the Sea," "History of the Opera," "The Anatomy of Melancholy," "Proverbial Philosophy," "Characteristics of Women," etc, etc, under that of "classics;" "Encyclopedia of Rural Sports" under that of "reference" works on "sciences and arts; and the "Royal Atlas" and "Narrativa da Liberação do Brazil" under that of "miscellaneous."

All these, of course, are errors of classification, but they are but the beginning. As to the authors, their works are scattered everywhere according to a mistaken alphabetical arrangement, and their names seem to have been changed to suit the different entries. Charles Dickens figures under the several designations of "Dickens," "C. Dickens," "Chs. Dickens," and "Charles Dickens;" Charles Lever generally figures as plain "C. Lever;" J. Fennimore Cooper as "J. F. Cooper;" Captain Burton as "Richard F. Burton," "Richard R. Burton," and "Rich.<sup>d</sup> F. Buston;" Thomas Carlyle as "T. Carlyle" and once as "W. Carlyle;" and unhappy Geo. Francis Train has his surname twisted into that of "Twain." A two volume edition of "Martin Chuzzlewit" is credited to "Anthony Smith the Elder," while Dickens has the "Martins of Cromartin" added to his long list of works. In another place an entry entitled "Dixon's Two Queens" is credited to "Dixon Hepworth." The book is simply running over with such errors as these.

In respect to capitalization and the plainest requirements of proof-reading, the book is literally one running series of errors from the first to the last page. A correct entry, including the title and name of author, is an exception. A few examples of these last named errors, for which there can be no possible excuse, will show the character of this criticism, viz: "Our mutual friend," "Nature and Human nature," "Far from the Madding Crowd," "Every man his own Trumpeter," "Privateer's man, The," "Records of a Good man's life," "Royalist" and Round heads," "Arabia Central & Eastern," "At Home & abroad," "Bokhara, its Amir & people," "Dhow, chasing in Zanzibar Waters," "Jeffrey, Essays of Francis" by "Lord Jeffrey, Francis," "Marks and Names, On Trade," "Trade," "History of the Iron," "Assu's Brazilian Colonization with blank space for author," "Amusement without End Planché" with blank for author, "Essays on freethinking & plainspeaking," "Literary frivolities, fancies &c.," "The town," "Wise, Witty, and tender sayings," "Joh. Driden" [author,] "Songs of the Sicrds," [Joaquim Miller], and so on *ad infinitum*.

It is needless to repeat more of these errors; enough have been given to show how carelessly the catalogue has been edited and printed, and how ridiculous it is likely to make this community. It is with sincere regret that we write this criticism, because of the exceptional conditions under which the work was done, and the inexperience of those who undertook it; but these circumstances can not justify a large part of the errors, nor conceal them from the criticism of strangers. As the case now stands, the best thing that can be done is to revise and improve this catalogue without a moment's delay, and to call in all the old copies issued. The British Subscription Library needs a complete catalogue, and it deserves a good one.

From the *Ceylon Observer* of February 4.

# THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

To the Editor of the "*Ceylon Observer*."

DEAR SIRS,—We may have been very far wrong in our former opinions as to the near collapse of the coffee plantations in Brazil. We have always been right, however, in asserting that it is on the labor question that the future of coffee enterprise depends.

The cultivation up till now has been almost entirely carried on by slave labor. Free laborers have been employed in the felling and clearing of forest land for coffee plantations. The hullock-drivers and muleteers were generally from the same class, and building-contractors of which there were a great many while estates were being extended, also worked with free laborers. The slave-laborers were all of the *camarada* genus descended from ever so many mixtures of the Portuguese colonist and the Tupy Indian fellows whose idea of life is to spend half of it holiday-making, to work as little as possible, and even for that little to receive payment a year or two years in advance. A good many masons and carpenters are Portuguese, Germans, Italians, and Spaniards, who may have been formerly employed on the railways, and are very migratory individuals. On some estates, there are families of all the above nationalities who cultivate a few thousand coffee trees at so much per year, or so much per bushel of cherry coffee picked off the price of coffee-land they treat. The planter has to supply each family first with a good house costing £60 to £80; second to give them a large paddock planted with artificial grasses and feneel, so that wild mules and hungry work bullocks may not go astray; third to give the family a piece of good land although at an elevation that could not grow coffee (owing to frost) to grow Indian corn for colonists' pigs and animals, beans, rice, potatoes and other necessary vegetables for food for his household (some colonists grow on this patch cotton and sugar cane as well). Last but not least in importance the head of the family will also be given a sum of money to clear his account on the place where he was formerly employed, which is often lost. So that all things considered, independent of the advance, a capital sum of £100 at least would be absorbed for each family. Free labor of this sort is not tasteful to those who have been accustomed to work with slaves and nearly all who have tried it lose money and throw colonization adrift and take to the slaves. The slaves then, being the Brazilian planter's mainstay, let us see how the institution of slavery stands at the present day, and, even at the risk of repeating what I have often written before, let us notice some of the legislative enactments relating to slavery in Brazil.

Commencing from the time that the civilized world began to interest itself on behalf of the slave, we find that in 1825 a treaty was made between Great Britain and Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade. The empire was then but three years old and had been recognized by the British government, through the announcement of Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, in that year, as an independent state, and, elated with its newly found liberty, Brazil was to follow the example of other nations. There might have been an intention to stop the shameful traffic. The laws of the country, however, were not made to punish Brazilian subjects for engaging in it until 1831. All slaves entering into the country after that date, 7th November 1831, were declared free, and persons introducing them were to be punished by the criminal law for reducing free men to a state of slavery.

This law remained a dead letter, for the slave trade was carried on with the connivance of parties in Brazil, both official and unofficial, for many years; some assert up to the time of the rupture with Great Britain in 1861; say thirty years. Here is what an American writer of some distinction, Capt. Codman, who made a voyage to Brazil in 1847, describing when the trade was in full swing:

"The number (of slaves) annually imported now cannot be ascertained: but I know that, while we were in Rio, (thirty days) four thousand were landed in its immediate vicinity from five small vessels. We are not informed how many were landed on other parts of this extensive coast at the same time. It is scarcely possible to conceive that one of those vessels of two hundred tons could have brought one thousand and five negroes safely, having land on board, probably, on leaving the coast about twelve hundred—twenty per cent being the usual allowance given to death. Who can imagine anything more horrible than their situation for thirty days, while crossing on the warmest latitudes of the earth, stowed with the nicest calculation of a stevedore in that vessel's hold living and dying packed together!

"The slaves are now so closely watched on the African coast that an owner makes his calculations to lose one vessel out of three; and, if necessity demands it, no hesitation is made in throwing overboard cargo to escape detection!"

The law of 1831 having been openly evaded, we

can easily understand that the pressure of the Russell government in 1846-52 induced the Brazilian government to again legislate in earnest for the suppression of the slave trade, and on 4th September 1850 a second act was passed. This law was similar to the one of 1831, although defining more particularly who should be considered parties, principals, accomplices, &c., and declaring the trade piracy. Like it, it declared that the blacks thus illegally introduced, should be returned to their native country, and that they should be put out to service for a term of years in order to earn as much as would pay their return passage. This term of years was not to exceed fourteen. That this law was passed at the instigation of the British government, I can gather from a series of lectures delivered by a distinguished Brazilian in 1873, where the lecturer gives the following lament:—

"Notwithstanding the measures adopted in this law, which ought to convince England of the good intentions of the Brazilian government, she (England) still maintained the Aberdeen bill promulgated in 1845."

I find that this called "the Aberdeen bill" subjected Brazilian ships and Brazilian subjects to the judgment of British tribunals, if they were suspected of carrying on the traffic in Africans.

The subject was discussed some two years ago about the time that an abolition society was formed in Rio de Janeiro. The right of the Brazilians to hold as slaves negroes brought into the country after the passing of these laws, was (two years ago) stoutly defended by some of the ablest men in the imperial parliament, and amongst the advocates in favour of this illegal bondage, was the secretary of state for foreign affairs in the last Cabinet. Our leading journal in Rio de Janeiro declared then that if the law of 1850 were carried out, over 500,000 human beings now held as slaves ought to be free, and that, by the law of 1831 nearly a million Africans and their descendants are at present illegally held in bondage. I have been informed by many people that it was partly owing to the evasion of these laws that the troubles began with Great Britain in 1861. Although the affair of the stealing of the cargo of a shipwrecked vessel and supposed murder of the crew on some of the southern coast was the main cause of quarrel, yet the outcome of the settlement in 1864 was the passing of a law on the 24th September of that year declaring all negroes free who were imported since the passing of the above mentioned laws.

This law, like all the others wrung out of Brazil at the instigation of a foreign power, was also not heeded; and again dust was thrown in the eyes of Great Britain by the passing of the so-called emancipation law of 1871.

The draft of a scheme of emancipation was first promulgated and discussed both in Brazil and Europe in 1867. By it, slavery was to be abolished entirely in the year 1900. I have, to this day, great difficulty in convincing people in this country—who remember the discussion—that by the law, as ultimately passed, all who were slaves at the passing of the law remained in bondage until released by death.

I say dust was thrown in the eyes of the people of Great Britain: first by promulgating the draft of a law giving a stated number of years when slavery was to cease entirely, and then passing an act four years after leaving out that most important clause, and, second, in making people believe that the fund established under the new law would soon free all. The decrease at the end of ten years including deaths is only 2½ per cent, as shown by their own returns, which I shall show to you further on.—A. S. B.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, April 1.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Reports from the camp are everywhere favorable.

—Land can be bought within 200 miles of this city for 25 cents, or one shilling, an English acre, and fine land at that.

—Nine mitrailleurs have arrived for the national government. They are to be put on board the *Brown and Maipin*.

—A large number of treasury bill-holders have forwarded a petition to government, protesting against the proposed forcible amortization by lot. The petition should be granted at once as the best of a bad job.

—To-day, [April 1] in the Brazilian section, what will most attract the attention of visitors will be the flowers, fruit, vegetables, roasted beef and fowl, fried eggs, &c.—all made of wax, to such perfection, especially the eggs, that we are inclined to think that if any gourmand be about the place he will be tempted to try them.

—From Messrs. Woodgate we learn the following interesting facts concerning the movement in produce: Exports in March—60,325 salted ox and cow hides, 29,619 do horse do, 124,530 dry ox and cow, 4974 do horse do, 3469 pps tallow, 1041 boxes do, 141 bales hair, 39,169 do wool, 2852 do skins,

38,237 qqs beef, 11,178 bags maize, 68,460 do linseed, 306 bales do, 127 bales tobacco.

—Messrs. Woodgate Bros. remark concerning freights by steamers: Although 39,769 bales have been engaged this month, the rate has nevertheless fallen from 30 to 20, owing to the number of steamers and the competition. The bales of wool sailed and engaged to date are 203,389 against 124,166 last year, 186,768 in 1880; 159,258 in 1879; 169,424 in 1878, leaving only about 37,000 more to be shipped during the next seven months, if we calculate the export at 240,000 against 211,978 last year, 219,614 in 1880; 208,900 in 1879; 216,512 in 1878. It may perhaps be greater but it will be a mere trifle when divided amongst 20 steamers per month, consequently the season may be considered as over.

—The news transmitted by telegraph, to the effect that the Messrs. Baring Brothers have placed the twenty million francs loan for this province at 92 ¾% and that it had been covered several times, has created a favorable impression in the market. Our credit is unshaken in London and our securities are quoted at high rates. The placing of the above loan is a very important transaction from different stand points. The progress of the country in the event of its having a sufficiency of capital on which to work, is absolutely beyond all our powers of calculation. The Provincial Bank also might increase its business very much to the advantage of the public and to the extension of its relations in the country and elsewhere. The favorable impressions created through the placing of this important loan, which was reasonably expected to be too big, with the most flattering results have already had their influence on the money market in a manner which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to all who have been concerned in the negotiation.

—We had yesterday [March 31] the occasion to visit the factory of liqueurs and deposit of Mendoza, San Juan and Rioja wines, and after having tasted some of the last wines, we wonder indeed how any persons drink that sour, falsified and dirty-looking liquid, known in the market as French and Carlon wine and made ten times worse after having passed through the hands of the *abominer*. We only knew yesterday what an enormous business there is going on in the native wine; and at every dinner party native sherry, native Bordeaux, native Bourgogne, native Champagne, &c., &c., ought to be put in the menu. We strongly recommend all our readers who are interested in national industry, to call at Messrs. Mascaretti & Co's manufactory; we feel sure they will meet with a hearty welcome and after having tasted some of Mascaretti's wines, will leave off drinking the vinegar known here as *vinos Finances*.

—To-day [April 1] at 3 p.m. the Brazilian section at the exhibition will be inaugurated. The Brazilian committee will meet at their section, and, in a body, will proceed to the office of the Club Industrial, and thence, accompanied by the president and some of the members of the club, will proceed to the concert saloon. The hands of music will play the Buenos Aires march; after this, the president of the Brazilian committee, Don Diego Santos, will deliver a short speech; next, the orchestra will play the National Anthem, after which the president of the Industrial Club will answer Sr. Santos' speech. Then the band will play the Brazilian Anthem, and, when this is finished, the section will be declared duly inaugurated. Immediately afterwards, the English and French sections will be opened, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the English and French residents in Buenos Aires to mark their sense of the enterprise of their respective fellow-countrymen. And this, notwithstanding that the price of admission has, unwisely as we think, been raised to \$20 on this occasion. The usual concert did not take place last night, it having been put off till this evening, in order to add to the attractions of the inaugurative ceremony above mentioned.

In the interests of two small and very insignificant nations, we should like to inquire whether the hands played "God Save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise" at any time during the day.—Ed. News.

## THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

The returns of the Dominion decennial census fail to show the increase that might have reasonably been expected notwithstanding all drawbacks. The number of inhabitants in the Dominion is 4,324,000, or 418,000 more than at the commencement of the decade—a gain of but 10 per cent; which, considering that Prince Edward Island and the northwest territories were not enumerated in the census of 1871, is surprisingly small. The rate for the United States, as indicated by the census of 1880, was 39 per cent; and even our least progressive district in respect to population, New England, it will be remembered, disclosed a growth of 15 per cent. To Ontario belongs the distinction of possessing the largest proportionate increase, and the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec together contain

about three-fourths of the entire inhabitants of the Dominion. That of the former is about equal to the state of Indiana, and that of Quebec to Wisconsin; the whole country includes 300,000 more people than the New England states, and equals one-twelfth of our total population. These statistics have a certain significance in connection with the possibility of a union some day between the two countries. The Canadian element, it is plain, could never become a very commanding one under consideration. The combined population at present is barely over 54½ millions, and only 8 per cent of this belongs across the border. On the whole, these results are not so favorable for our Dominion friends as we could have wished to see; and the question is pertinent how far the "protective" policy of Sir John Macdonald and his friends—which within the few years past has transformed Canada from one of the cheapest to one of the dearest countries to live in—is responsible for it. Further details of the census are as follows:

	1881 Population
Prince Edward Island.....	108,891
Nova Scotia.....	440,572
New Brunswick.....	321,233
Quebec.....	1,359,027
Ontario.....	1,923,228
Manitoba.....	65,954
British Columbia.....	40,459
The Territories.....	50,446

Canada—Total population..... 4,324,810  
—or 59,000 less than the single state of New York, to which the last census awards 5,083,800.—New York Commercial Bulletin, February 24.

## QUARANTINE NOTICE.

The attention of passenger steamship companies and shipping merchants at the port of New York is respectfully called to the following law of the United States:

"All merchant ships and vessels sailing from a foreign port where contagious and infectious disease exists for any port of the United States must obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular agent of the United States, at the port of departure, or from the medical officer, where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, which shall set forth the sanitary history of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with these rules and regulations."

2nd. "And any such vessel which shall enter or attempt to enter a port of the United States in violation thereof, shall forfeit to the United States a sum to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding \$1,000, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceeding in the proper District Court of the United States."

The information given to the health authorities at the port of New York, through bills of health from foreign ports, is essential to the intelligent and efficient discharge of their duties.

The temporary detention of vessels that do not bring bills of health, and their treatment as vessels which are suspected of being infected with contagious or infectious disease, are considered necessary for the correction of the frequent neglect of obedience to the law, and the security of the port from the admission of disease. The necessity of obtaining an American consular bill of health, when there is an accredited representative of the United States, at the port of departure, is particularly enjoined.

(Signed.) Wm. M. SMITH,  
Health Officer, Port of New York.

## AN AMERICAN COLONY IN MEXICO.

THE Boston *Time Flag* of February 18 relates the following concerning the establishment of an American colony in Mexico:

A thoroughly American city has been laid out in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. The site is a beautiful plateau of land, through which runs a never-failing stream of mountain spring water, clear as crystal, full of fish, and affording power for any amount of manufacturing machinery, at an altitude of three thousand feet above the sea level, on the line of the Mexican Southern railroad. It is called Allen City. Around the city are laid out and taken up twenty-four coffee farms, each touching the city plat. There will be over three million coffee trees in nursery cultivation at this place within the coming year, all to be transplanted and raised to bearing within the next four years. All goods, stores and supplies, agricultural implements, machinery, building material and furniture for the colonists, are exempt from duty; also all exports and imports of productions of the country, and stock for work or breeding purposes, are exempt for ten years. The colonists thus far are from California.

The export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil in January was 16,630,500 yards, against 15,867,000 yards in the same month of 1881.



## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The rain fall at Ouro Preto during the month of March was 106 millimeters.

—The March receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 209,458\$692, and of the *men de rendas* 37,684\$639.

—The new president of São Paulo, Dr. Francisco Soares Brandão, took possession of his office on the 10th inst.

—For the season up to the 18th ult. there were received 124,490 head of cattle at the Pelotas slaughter houses.

—The emigration from the province of Ceará to the provinces of the Amazon is exciting considerable attention in the north.

—Two men were suffocated on the 6th inst. by poisonous gases in a large wine vat on the Treuenbühl plantation, near São Paulo.

—A telegram from the province of Alagoas on the 10th inst., represents the town of Penedo in a state of complete anarchy.

—The sanitary state of the port of Paranaguá is said by a local paper to be very bad, fevers of a dangerous character being prevalent.

—A lull has been introduced into the Pernambuco provincial assembly reducing the interest on the provincial bonds from 7 to 6 per cent.

—The São Paulo postal receipts for March were 6,352\$140 for the city and 20,108\$520 for the province, against 6,211\$930 and 20,209\$990 in the same period of last year.

—The election to fill the senatorial vacancy from the province of Pernambuco, occasioned by the death of Barão de Pirapama, has been called for the 5th of June next.

—The second election in the 4th district of São Paulo in confirmation of the elevation of Deputy Paula e Souza to the ministry, will take place on the 2nd prox.

—The heavy rains of the 9th inst. caused a second inundation of the village of Paraty, province of Rio de Janeiro. Many of the inhabitants were obliged to leave their homes.

—The *Thermomètre*, of Nazareth, Pernambuco, reports great losses in the northern parts of that province from drought. The cattle are said to be dying from thirst and hunger.

—The *Gazeta*, of Cananéia, São Paulo, says that the epidemic fever which has been reigning there, is spreading into neighboring localities. The heavy rains have contributed largely to its increase.

—The March receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 971,966\$531 for the general government, and 159,897\$173 for the province. The receipts of the general *recolheria* were 87,854\$229.

—Two bandits under arrest at the village of Mello, Rio Grande do Sul, have confessed their complicity in 25 robberies and 5 assassinations. A hemp necktie should be applied to these outlaws without delay. We refer the matter to the *Globo* who has found the number of executions in England about one a month—a fit subject for a sneer.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 4th inst. relates that a letter was recently exhibited to the editors of that journal which had been opened in the post-office. The letter was from Italy, addressed to a prominent gentleman of São Paulo, and had been opened either at Rio or in São Paulo.

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco custom house, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Custom house.....	1075,181\$734	1,153,622\$938
General <i>recolheria</i> .....	104,498 780	101,750 320
Provincial <i>contrib.</i> .....	252,580 673	245,020 477

—Advices from Bahia of the 2nd inst. state that copious rains have fallen at Cachoeira, thus ending the excessive drought which has afflicted that locality for the past six months. At Feira de Santa Anna, however, no rains have fallen, and the plantations are being destroyed by the drought. It is said that the roads are strewn with the bones of animals which have died from thirst.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly closed its sessions on the 3rd inst. The record shows that 263 bills were introduced during the session, of which 152 entered into discussion, and 48 were passed and transmitted to the president of the province for approval. Among the laws passed was one abolishing the fees on naturalization papers, and one reducing the transport tax on coffee from 4 to 2½ reis per kilo.

—The case of a Campinas teacher who lost her position because she married a foreigner, has resulted in the passage of a law by the last São Paulo provincial assembly declaring that such marriages will not disqualify women from pursuing the occupation of public teachers. It is better late than never, of course; but at the same time it is worthy of note that such an act was found necessary at this time, in the year 1882. The law is known as No. 39, of the session of 1882.

—The provincial treasury of Alagoas contained a balance of 520,581\$232 on the 30th ult., outside of revenue stamps and deposits.

—A treasury commission has been appointed to examine the custom house at Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, on the grounds of complicity in the smuggling traffic going on at that place.

—The projects amending the law against the introduction of slaves into the province of S. Paulo and prohibiting lottery drawings after October, 1881, were not decided in the last assembly. They will probably come up again at the next session.

—The *Gazeta de Jowville*, Santa Catharina, of the 22nd ult., relates a story of cruelty and neglect which almost surpasses belief. A colonist named Polzin married a widow named Carolina Westphal for his third wife. The children of his first two marriages all lived with him, and among them an invalid child less than three years of age. The step-mother took a dislike to the child and refused to permit it to remain in the house. To free it from the woman's hatred and cruelty, the father finally took it to a pigsty in the woods, and left it there. A little food was sent each day. Eight days after, the police were informed of the case, and rescued the child from its unhappy position. When found it was nearly dead from exposure, being scantily clothed and covered with vermin and bites of insects.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The formal inauguration of construction work on the Alagoas Central railway took place on the 25th ult.

—The São Paulo tramways carried 109,000 passengers during the month of March, of which 8,384 were carried gratuitously.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has extended the time for receiving tenders for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway to the 13th of July.

—Ninety packages of material for the Paula Mattos elevator railway of this city arrived from England on the 6th inst. on the *Tycho Brahe*. The engines are on their way out in another vessel.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul on the 11th inst. states that the president of the province had traveled over 83 kilometers of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguaiana" line, which have just been completed.

—The February receipts of the Paulista line were 112,546\$790, and the expenses 61,953\$890, leaving a surplus of 50,592\$900. The total surplus for the two months of January and February is 221,599\$795.

—A meeting of the Mogiana company will be held in São Paulo on the 30th inst. to consider a proposal made by Dr. Martiniano Brandão and others for the extension of their line from Casa Branca to the boundary line of Minas Geraes, by way of S. José do Rio Pardo.

—The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill granting a concession for the extension of the Itauna railway from Capivary to the Tietê. The *Correio Paulistano* charges that the minister of marine was cognizant of this act, it being to his interests to have the Sorocabana line extended into this region.

—The elevated railways in the city of New York have a total extension of 24 miles. They possess 161 stations, 203 engines, 612 cars, and run 3,480 trains a day. The aggregate daily receipts vary from \$14,000 to \$18,000 a day, and as many as 274,623 passengers have been carried by them in one day.

—The February receipts and expenditures of the "Olinda a Beberibe" railway of Pernambuco, compared with those of the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Receipts.....	18,075\$220	15,976\$220
Expenditures.....	7,741 875	7,517 494
Surplus.....	10,333 345	8,458 726

—The provincial government of São Paulo has granted a guarantee of 7 per cent. on an additional 100,000\$ for the construction of a tramway in connection with the Piracicaba central usine. The original concession required the construction of 15 kilometers, for which the guaranteed capital was fixed at 400,000\$. This being considered insufficient, the company has had the capital raised to 500,000\$.

—In response to Manoel de Mendonça Guimarães asking for a 6 per cent. guarantee on a railway between Acajá and Simão Dias, Sergipe, the surveys to be made at his own cost, and José Carlos de Carvalho asking for a 5 per cent. guarantee on a railway from Curitiba to the Rio Paraná, with a branch from the first place to the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, the minister of agriculture replies that the favors cannot be granted because there remains scarcely enough of the general credit of 1872 to meet the capital required for the Victoria and Natividade road of Espírito Santo.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were 34 suicides in this city in 1880, and 38 in 1881.

—An interruption in cable communication between this city and Bahia has again taken place.

—The customary ceremony of the washing of beggar's feet by the Emperor took place in the city palace on Good Friday.

—The anthropological exposition at the national museum has been adjourned to the 29th of July next. The anthropologists are so hard to catch that it has been found impossible to get them ready at an earlier date.

—There were 22 homicides and 6 attempts to kill in this city during the year 1880. In 1881 the number of homicides fell to 16 and the attempts to kill were 7. The total number of arrests was 7,107 in 1880, and 5,114 in 1881.

—Dr. Julius Caesar gave an address in the S. Pedro theatre on the 9th instant, in which he explained and defended his theories of a flying machine. The Dr. is indignant that any one should even doubt his theories—but so it is!

—By an imperial decree of the 24th ult. the government grants a thirty years' privilege to Apolônio José dos Santos for the construction of floating docks, dry docks and inclined planes in the several ports of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The minister of agriculture has postponed the general meeting of the Companhia Garanta e Protecção Mutua one month, or to the 10th of May, in conformity with the petition of certain subscribers who complain that they have been shut out by arbitrary rulings of the directors.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* received a telegram on the 6th instant, announcing the breaking out of a revolution in Corrientes, Argentine Republic. It is only the customary outbreak, the severer this time because of an unusually long interval of quiet. Later news report the suppression of the outbreak.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 7th instant—presumably from the Brazilian commission—says that the Brazilian exhibit is the most important one at the exposition. The manufactured cotton and woolen goods are duly appreciated, and the exhibits of the telegraphic department are greatly admired.

—The number of deaths in this city during the last half of February, the statistics of which are just published, was 380, or at an average of 29.2 per day. This gives an annual average of 32.8 per thousand. There were 12 deaths from small pox, 61 from consumption, and only one from yellow fever. There were 8 violent deaths, and 26 children were still-born.

—The unkindest exposé that has lately appeared is the comparison made by Mr. A. Paure between Julio Cesar's air ship and Jules Verne's submarine ship. With the diagrams placed side by side, they do look strangely alike. But then, Julius would never, never do such a thing as to invent an air ship out of a novel! May be it's only his submarine vessel that is so discovered!

—There were 410 deaths in this city during the first 15 days of March, or an average of 27.3 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 30.7 per thousand. There were 5 deaths from yellow fever, 34 from remittent and intermittent fevers, 9 from small pox, and 73 from consumption in the half month mentioned. There were also 5 violent deaths, and 31 still-births.

—We are in receipt of a monograph from the pen of J. Mc F. Gaston, M. D., of Campinas, relating to a subject of surgical practice within his own personal experience in this country. The pamphlet is reprinted from the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for July, 1881, and will be found of special value and interest by those whose profession embraces studies of this character.

—An imperial decree of the 24th ult. celebrates a contract with the Companhia Nacional de Navegação a Vapor for a trimonthly service between this port and Buenos Aires, and between the ports of Santa Catharina and Laguna. One of these round trips is called gratuitous, the other two being subsidized at 88,000\$ per annum, or 2,000\$ less than the English company is now receiving. It is stipulated that the government may at any time require four trips per month, three of which shall be subsidized.

—We are in receipt of pamphlet containing projects for the improvement of the bar and port of Rio Grande do Sul, by Srs. José Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos and Guilherme Ahrons. These gentlemen propose an elaborate plan for confining the outflow from the Lagoa dos Patos by groynes and thus deepening the channel and preserving it by the scouring effects of the current. Another plan is presented by the same gentlemen, as an alternative, in the construction of a shelter port at the Saco do Alfama, south of the bar, from whence a ship canal shall be dug through into the port of Rio Grande.

—The American steamer *Clandon* entering to-day brings dates up to the 10th ult.

—Owing to some unexpected delays in our office this number appears a little later than usual.

—The old residents of this city will be pleased to learn that the Emperor has conferred upon Frederick Duvel, Esq., the habit of the Order of Christ.

—The laying of the new cable between Ceará and Maranhão was concluded on the 12th inst. The line will be completed to Pará within a few days.

—The illustrious Admiral Barão de Amazonas, the hero of the Riachuelo, has just returned from the River Plate. The corvet *Anaximas* went out to meet him.

—An imperial decree of the 8th instant concedes a privilege to João Leoni de Lacaille for an apparatus of his invention for the extraction of essential oil from coffee.

—For the benefit of our disturbed contemporary who is trying to appear virtuous, we would say that next to a good record to back one, a fair show of disinterestedness will help one out wonderfully.

—The minister of agriculture has commissioned Dr. Caminhão to study the fauna and flora of the region traversed by the Paraná railway, and also to report what products are suitable for cultivation there.

—The first steamer of the Austrian steamship line, the *Narvina*, brings out an Austrian mercantile commission who come to study this market with reference to extending commercial relations between the two countries.

—It is announced from Maranhão by cable that Dr. Antonio de Almeida Oliveira, liberal, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies on the first scrutiny, to fill the place of Minister Franco de Sá, elected to the Senate.

—There will be some five or six steamer departures for the United States during the remainder of the present month, Messrs. Norton Megaw & Co., announcing steamers for the 20th and 30th beside the regular one of the 25th.

—The corrections in the new tariff promulgated by a treasury circular of the 21st ult. will be found on page 7, in our commercial columns. We give the corrections in Portuguese to facilitate reference and corrections in the published tariff.

—The Emperor has conferred upon Dr. Robert Halliday Gunning the high distinction of a *digitario* in the Order of the Rose. The Dr. will receive the warm congratulations of the whole community for this well-merited recognition of his philanthropic labors in Brazil.

—Four passengers of the ill-fated *Douro* are still missing at last accounts, viz.: Jell, Schwind, Bernard and Perkins. Several of the officers were also lost. Owing to the lack of cable telegrams, we will probably receive no further details of the disaster until the arrival of the mails.

—After some two years of illness Dr. Joaquim Manoel de Macedo died at Igarahy on the 11th inst. He has been one of the best known characters in the literary annals of Brazil for many years past. He was most industrious writer, his works covering almost every branch of literature. He devoted much time also to politics, being an active member of the liberal party and at one time a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He died at the age of sixty-two.

—We are indebted to C. P. Mackie, Esq., vice-president of the telephone company of this city, for a work entitled *A Telephonia*, translated into Portuguese from the French of E. Bede and E. Hospitalier. This little work is a comprehensive history and description of the telephone and its applications, and is a book much needed in Brazil. It is beautifully printed and reflects great credit on the company under whose auspices it has been published.

—Our afternoon contemporary, the *Globo*, has treated us with some English criminal statistics, from which it learns that for the last ten years there have been an average of a fraction over one execution per month. At this the *Globo* sneers very audibly. We are not very enthusiastic believers in capital punishment, but since we have witnessed the immunity which murderers enjoy in this country, we are inclined to believe that a little hemp-stretching is occasionally a good thing. As we must have some security for life and property, how else would the *Globo* obtain it?

## CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1881

The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada show that the total commerce amounted last year to \$189,902,427, the largest total of any year except 1874-75, when it ran up to \$197,505,636. The total imports of 1880-81 exceeded the total exports by \$7,049,017. The table of total imports and duties thereupon shows that while \$14,421,882 was collected on a total import of \$128,213,582 in 1874, and \$15,361,382 on a total of \$123,079,283 in 1875, and less than \$13,000,000 each subsequent year to 1879, there was collected this year no less than \$18,500,785 on a total of \$105,330,840. While in the last year of the preceding administration each dollar of imports paid about 13½ cents, last year each dollar paid 17½ cents. Taking only the goods entered for consumption, these percentages become 14 and 20 respectively, that is on all goods imported to be consumed.

THE census returns of merchant shipping of the Dominion of Canada shows that the total number of vessels, including old and new sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was on December 31, 7,594, measuring 1,310,856 tons register, being an increase of 17 vessels and a decrease of 322 tons. The number of new vessels built in Canada during the year was 336 of 74,000 tons.

In the year 1871 precious stones to the value of \$2,346,732 were imported into the United States, of which \$2,283,350 were received in New York. In 1880 the value of these imports was \$6,698,488, New York taking \$6,294,392. Last year gems to the value of \$8,332,511 passed through the custom-house, \$7,884,739 being for the New York market.

STATISTICS show that over 1,500,000 operatives are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods in the principal countries of the world. Of these 480,000 are employed in Great Britain. France follows, with 210,000, and the other countries, in order of precedence, are the United States, Russia, Germany and India. With regard, however, to the annual value of cotton goods produced, the United States comes second, with about half the value of the production of Great Britain, and Germany and Russia follow.

AN Italian has invented a process for solidifying wine. From a small quantity of this extract may be obtained a bottle of generous wine of good taste and beautiful color. The object is to victual ships and supply armies. A chemist in Marseilles has found a chemical combination by which he can solidify and even crystallize brandy. The brandy in its new form looks like alum. It entirely loses its smell. The facility with which it can be transported is, of course, the main recommendation of the new invention.

THE growth of the iron and steel industry in the United States has been unparalleled. In 1810 there were produced only 50,000 tons of iron, and the largest furnace could yield only 1,100 tons annually. But in 1880 the product was 165,000 tons; in 1886, 1,000,000 tons; in 1888 the iron and steel works of the United States produced 7,265,100 tons. The aggregate annual product of American manufacturing and mechanical industries is now more than \$6,000,000,000. Of this vast product less than \$200,000,000 are exported. And of the \$900,000,000 produced by agriculture less than 10 per cent. is exported.

A Swiss society is forming at Berne for the purpose of purchasing land in the United States, preparing it for cultivation, making roads, constructing railways, and selling or leasing lands to Swiss emigrants. The emigration to the States from Swiss sources is by no means insignificant. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, there were received no less than 11,293 immigrants from that country. Considering that all Switzerland (22 cantons) had a total population of only 2,776,035 in 1877, the emigration is quite lively already, but not sufficient to relieve the country of its surplus inhabitants. The number of births in 1879 was 89,692 and the number of deaths 67,158.

#### COFFEE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES—1881.

The following condensed summary of the coffee trade of the United States for the calendar year 1881, compared with previous years, is from the columns of the New York *Shipping List* of January 21:

GENERAL STATEMENT		Total
	Flags, etc.	tons.
Receipts in the United States in 1881.....	3,616,640	295,384
Add stock January 1, 1881.....	417,992	19,353
Total supply.....	4,034,632	314,737
Deduct exports by sea and shipments inland to Canada in 1881.....	313,192	91,238
Deduct stock January 1, 1880.....	3,720,359	203,495
Taken for consumption in 1881.....	3,635,066	185,807
Taken for consumption in 1880.....	3,109,338	169,416
Increase in 1881.....	162,881	16,391
Receipts in United States in 1880.....	3,907,099	203,495
Add stock, January 1, 1880.....	417,992	19,353
Total supply.....	4,325,091	222,848
Deduct exports in 1880.....	181,749	53,000
And stock, January 1, 1881.....	417,992	19,353
Taken for consumption in 1880.....	3,109,338	169,416
Weighting.....	169,416	16,391
Consumption of 1879.....	179,241	16,391
Increase in 1879.....	36,869	3,616

A BILL was reported from the committee of ways and means in the United States House of Representatives on the 23rd February for the removal of the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on tea and coffee imported from places east of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fees and charges collected at ports in the United States from American shipping by customs officers during the year ending June 30, 1881 amounted to \$1,441,687. The steamship inspection and license fees amounted to more than \$300,000, the Marine Hospital dues to \$386,000, the foreign entrance and clearance fees to \$39,690, the coastwise entrance and clearance fees to \$71,400, and the tonnage tax to nearly \$280,000. The fees and charges collected from American shipping in foreign ports by consular officers that year amounted to \$122,998, nearly one-quarter of which was for tonnage dues, and \$18,000 were extra wages of seamen.

## COMMERCIAL

April 14th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis 1/4000, gold 27 d.	
do do coin at \$4 84 per £1. sig. 54 45 cents.	
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 138 37	
do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold. 8 88 1/2	

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....	2 1/4
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 7 1/2 s. gold	
do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 80 per £1. sig. 42 25 cts.	
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	2 3/4
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " "	11 3/4

#### EXCHANGE.

April 4.—Small transactions were effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/4 private paper on London and at 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private paper on France. Sovereigns 11 1/2 s. sel. lers, no buyers.

April 5.—The Banco do Commercio adopted to-day officially the following rates:

London.....	2 1/4	50 dts
Paris.....	450	"
Hamburg.....	450	3 dts
Italy.....	450	3 dts
Portugal.....	250 1/2	"

Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/4 on London and 4 1/2 on France, the market closing very firm. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 and 11 1/4 cash.

April 8.—The market to-day was very firm but the rates at the banks remained unaltered. Small transactions were effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/4 private on London, and 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private on France. On New Orleans some bank paper was negotiated at 2 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 and 11 1/4 cash.

April 10.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio raised their official rates as follows:

London.....	2 1/4	50 dts
Paris.....	450—451	"
Hamburg.....	450	3 dts
Italy.....	450	3 dts
Portugal.....	250 1/2	"

the other banks also drawing at 2 1/4. Small transactions were effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/4 private on London and 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private on France. Market very firm. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 cash.

April 11.—The market opened at 2 1/4 but after 1 p. m. the Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio raised their rates as follows:

London.....	2 1/4	50 dts
Paris.....	447 1/2	"
Hamburg.....	450	3 dts
Italy.....	450	3 dts
Portugal.....	250 1/2	"

A fair amount of business was transacted at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/4 private on London, 4 1/2 private on France, and 2 1/2 bank and 2 1/2 private on New York. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 cash.

April 12.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio raised the following rates:

London.....	2 1/4	50 dts
Paris.....	447 1/2	"
Hamburg.....	450	3 dts
Italy.....	450	3 dts
Portugal.....	250 1/2	"

and the other banks continued drawing at 2 1/4 on London. The market was very firm but, inactive, there being scarcity of private paper. Small transactions were effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/4 private on London, and at 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private on France. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 cash.

April 13.—The market to-day opened in the same condition as yesterday but became weaker in the evening owing to the scarcity of private paper. Fair transactions took place at 2 1/4 bank 2 1/4 private on London, 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private on France and at 5 1/2 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/4 cash.

April 14.—To-day the banks reduced their rates on London to 2 1/4 and on Paris to 4 1/2. Private paper on London at 2 1/4—2 1/4.

#### BANK STATEMENT

Preparation of cash reserve in liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro taken from the official balances published on March 31st, 1882.

BANKS	Deposits in current liabilities	Cash per cent.	Preparation of cash reserve
Banco do Brazil.....	22 415	4 120	18 38
Banco Rural.....	13 311	1 074	8 07
Banco Industrial.....	5 531	1 074	19 45
Banco do Commercio.....	1 359	3 35	24 80
Banco Commercial.....	5 424	1 300	23 67
English Bank.....	1 846	474	55 58
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	2 274	292	39 89
Total.....	52 151	9 287	17 81

#### BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31st, 1882.

##### ASSETS.

Commercial Department:	
Bills payable.....	23,240,000 000
National Treasury bills.....	12,754,476 751
Bills with two resident endowees.....	4,744,027 136
" " one resident endowee besides others.....	4,744,027 136
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents.....	129,223 020
By Government bonds and shares.....	269,601 000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,968,390 867
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	3,672,830 851
Loans receivable.....	1,405,838 855
National Treasury account current.....	8,247,750 938
Cash.....	3,461,761 345
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account.....	25,771,123 975
Supplemental loan.....	2,441,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans.....	20,243,979 985
Loans to Provincial governments.....	9,936,139 395
Real Estate.....	21,583,537 625
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds.....	12,407,756 470
Shares and debentures in various companies.....	8,247,750 938
Documents deposited.....	551,679,793 389
Subsidiary Funds:	
Capital account.....	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation.....	86,990 000
Amount current.....	2,493,394 570
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates.....	24,611,634 668
" " short.....	41,801,600 710
Cit., at long dates.....	1,354,704 610
" " short.....	107,534 080
Accounts in liquidation.....	166,551 400
Interest due on mortgages.....	709,994 970
Percentage due on administration.....	24,393 740
Cash account:	
In cash.....	8,546,456 386
Hypothecary notes.....	143,800 000
	217,728,555 773

##### LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000.....	33,000,000 000
Reserve Fund:	
Unreserved fund.....	4,855,595 207
Special.....	4,159,017 509
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Lead Bank.....	22,031,590 000
" " Branch Banks.....	768,480 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	41,237,438 273
Accounts current.....	22,415,343 095
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	1,299,789 318
Bills payable.....	54,013 818
Deposits.....	551,679,793 389
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends.....	110,745 110
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	25,771,123 975
Supplemental loan.....	2,441,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....	3,608,700 000
Accounts current.....	38,758 385
Profits in suspense.....	556,624 410
	217,728,555 773

##### E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, April 4th, 1882.

Jose Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

Edmundo Braga, Chief Accountant.

##### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 3.	
115 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
11 Banco Rural.....	250 000
20 Fidelity Insurance.....	220 000
10 Guaranta Insurance.....	148 000
75 Intelligible Insurance.....	70 000
100 Petropolis R.R. ....	175 000
50 S. Paulo & Rio R.R. ....	18 250
April 4.	
48 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
600 do of small amounts.....	1,070 000
6 Provincial apolices of 50\$.....	104 75
25 Banco do Commercio, and scrie.....	115 000
52 Confianca Insurance.....	47 000
10 Fidelity Insurance.....	220 000
60 Leopoldina R.R. ....	210 000
150 S. Paulo & Rio R.R. ....	107 000
300 Caris Urbanas till last day of transfer.....	238 000
200 Santa Villa Isabel.....	230 000
2 Macale e Campos debentures.....	88 75
100 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, of Feb. 1.....	75 1/2 750
77 Banco do Brazil hypoth. n. 3rd s. with bill.....	93 75
55 Allgaa Insurance (outside sale).....	58 500
10 Gr. Par. R.R. ....	85 000
April 5.	
41 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
2,000\$ Provincial apolices.....	101 1/2
5 do of 500\$.....	99 000
45 Banco do Brazil.....	225 000
37 Allgaa Insurance.....	38 500
12 Guaranta Insurance.....	145 000
100 Uniao Mineira R.R. ....	165 000
17 Petropolis R.R. ....	175 000
5 Quicamã debentures.....	208 000
April 8.	
19 Banco do Brazil.....	230 000
20 Banco do Commercio.....	215 000
30 S. Paulo & Rio R.R. ....	106 000
11 Banco Predial hypoth. n. of March 11.....	75 1/2
120 do of January 8.....	26 1/2
April 10.	
10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
2,400\$ Five per cent apolices.....	80 75
7 National Loan of 1879.....	1,170 000
160 Banco do Brazil.....	290 000
30 Banco Industrial.....	220 000
30 Decas D. Pedro II.....	530 000
4 Arago Fluminense Insurance.....	530 000
77 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c).....	93 75
77 Banco Predial hypoth. n. of Jan 12.....	76 1/2
89 do of March.....	76 1/2
April 11.	
14 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000

70 Banco do Brazil.....	290 000
10 Banco do Commercio 1st serie.....	214 000
20 do 2nd ".....	113 000
40 Carrangos Fluminense.....	170 000
8 Architectonica.....	100 000
100 Sorocabana R. R. ....	107 000
4 Villa Isabel.....	220 000
10 S. Paulo & Rio without subsidiaries.....	165 000
10 Subsistencia S. Paulo e Rio.....	17 000
1 Macale e Campos R.R. ....	88 40
9 do debentures.....	88 40
4 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$.....	75 40

April 12.	
51 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
50 Banco do Brazil.....	290 000
37 do.....	290 000
20 Caracalla R.R. ....	193 000
10 Leopoldina R.R. ....	210 000
10 Caris Urbanas.....	235 000
100 do.....	235 000
30 Banco Predial hypoth. n. without inst.....	75 1/2
50 do of March 11.....	76 1/2
10 Associação Commercial (outside sale).....	150 000
100 Banco Predial hypoth. n. with full bill (8 c).....	79 1/2

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 14th, 1882.

##### Report.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then the articles from consuming centres have shown no improvement, but our dealers having again reduced their currency prices about 70 reis per 10 kilos for the better grade, this reduction produced some animation amongst exporters, which will continue, the business done being principally for the United States.

The total sales since the 4th instant amount to 139,660 bags, viz:

90,420 bags for United States	
31 5/8 " Europe	
1 800 " Cape of Good Hope	
9 180 " Elsewhere	
139,660 bags.	

Receipts are now again on a fair scale, the average since the 1st instant being 11,820 bags per day, and the coffee coming to market is of good quality.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the 4th instant, shows a reduction of 9d. per cwt on the best, and 3d. per cwt on good and medium grades, and a rise of 2d. per cwt on the lower ones, the latter being caused by the slight rise in Exchange.

The clearances have been:

United States..... bags

April 4 New York Br str Liberty..... 30,792

Europe.....

8 Hamburg Gr str Buenos Ayres (at 2448 Santos)..... 6,048

8 London Havre Br str R.R. .... 1,052

28 Marseilles Br str P.O. .... 3,977

10 Lisbon L. O. Gr. K. .... 3,243

12 Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso (at 4725 Santos)..... 9,426

12 Havre Br str Ville de Santos..... 520

12 Lisbon L. O. Sw. Ing. .... 3,000

River Plate..... 2,765

Receipts since the 1st instant averaged.....

11,820 bags per day

against 9,338 " in March 1881

" 4,216 " " 21 1879

" 4,259 " " 1878

" 8,236 " " 1877

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed..... nominal

Superior..... 4 220—4 430

Good first..... 3 950—4 050

Regular first..... 3 610—3 750

Ordinary first..... 3 200—3 400

Good second..... 2 790—3 000

Ordinary second..... 2 180—2 450

and on this basis charges may be quoted:

per 10 kilos per cwt per lb.

Prime United States..... 4,400—4 458 9,91 cts

Good "..... 4,000—



# C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.

41 & 43 Wall Street,  
NEW YORK

Rua Primeiro de Março, 64,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Transact a  
General Banking,  
Mercantile and  
Shipping Business.

Advances made on consignments of  
Merchandise and Freight.

Regular monthly Lines of  
Steamers and Sailing Packets  
running between above Ports.

Unvalued facilities for buying and selling  
Brazilian Produce & American Staples  
at the most advantageous terms.

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(LIMITED)

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BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 165,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,  
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,  
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,  
HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
NEW YORK.

# ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts  
every description of banking business.

# RUBBER HAND AND DATING STAMPS.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all  
business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of  
hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, elastic, and they  
print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless.  
For Family Use, in marking clothing, house and table linen,  
etc., with indelible ink, they are invaluable.  
Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

**Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.**

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with  
out delay and as often as occasion requires.  
These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces  
are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They  
combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing  
qualities of rubber. In use they are

**Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.**

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be  
used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamp are  
now used, except in the very large sizes.  
This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit  
purchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of  
RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS,  
No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,  
Rio de Janeiro.

# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr 25	Tamara	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Derwent	Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and  
middle of each month; proceeding to Santos, after the ne-  
cessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to  
F. W. MAY, Supr.,  
Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

For New York:

Steamers leave Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of each month, loading also in Santos.  
Other steamers sail monthly for the United States of Am-  
erica, as per special advertisements.

From New York:

A steamer leaves on the 5th of each month (occasionally  
calling at West Point for cargo) for Bahia and Rio de  
Janeiro, bringing cargo and passengers for transshipment to  
the Coast Ports and River Plate by steamers of the same  
Line.

Excellent accommodations for passengers.

Apply to

Lamport & Holt

21, Water Street, Liverpool;

or

Arthur Holland & Co.

17, Lendenhall Street, London.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro,

Norton, Megaw & Co.

Rua 1º de Março No. 52.

# UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The new packet

# CLANDON, (FREIGHTED)

Will sail for

NEW YORK,

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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ  
and St. THOMAS

on the 25th instant.

For passages and information apply to

Wilson Sons & Co., Limited,

No. 2 Praça das Maréhas.

And for freights, to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

# DROGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co.

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Prepared Meats.

Paysandú Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked,

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Ox Tails,

Stewed Kidneys,

Spiced Beef,

Fresh Beef, etc.

Put up in small tins convenient for family use, and at very  
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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS  
CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

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TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

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Check Perforating Machine.

The use of this machine affords an absolute guarantee  
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The machine may be seen at this office, where orders will be  
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# THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

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This establishment, supplied with excellent material nearly  
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voluminous it may be. It executes all kinds of printing for  
commercial transactions, railways, public departments, com-  
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Visiting Cards,

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Circulars, Funeral Announcements,

Art and Color Printing.

Orders from the interior will be accepted whenever accom-  
panied by the name of some person in this city as a guarantee.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

# TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

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vista de Engenharia" have established a first class  
Commercial Printing Office, in connection with  
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entire satisfaction in the work undertaken.  
Special attention will be given to English work.

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The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer-  
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Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of  
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Editorial and publication rooms:

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União no Correio, No. 721.

Rio de Janeiro.

# THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and  
European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title  
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the  
*British and American Mail*. Although the style, title  
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-  
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued  
unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the  
publication was still further changed by an increase from  
the four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the  
page. This change not only largely increased the size of  
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for  
office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that  
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had  
well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-  
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a  
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-  
terprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their  
relative importance made it desirable. It is the line of policy  
The News has been successful even beyond all expec-  
tation.

With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)  
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention  
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their  
policy and management have thus far been received, and in  
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from  
their will be made. The News will seek to keep its  
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial  
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy  
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all  
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat  
every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the  
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